

The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

[No. 39.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY evening, the usual service and lecture at TRINITY CHAPEL, at half past 6 o'clock.

On THURSDAY evening, at the AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock.

On the FIRST MONDAY of every month, the UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS is held in the FREE CHURCH at 7 o'clock in the evening; the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Missionary Prayer Meeting at the Boys' School-room attached to TRINITY CHAPEL, at 7 o'clock p. m.; and the FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S Missionary Prayer Meeting, Ambrosie, at 7 o'clock a. m.

On the THIRD MONDAY of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.

THE COMPANY'S REVENUE SYSTEM IN THE END OF THE LAST CENTURY.—It is astonishing to observe how low in revenue matters the march of improvement has been in India since the commencement of this century. In our last we quoted a passage from a letter of Sir Thomas Munro's, denouncing in no measured terms the system of annual settlements of revenue that was then pursued. This letter was written in January 1795, so that since then the planet Jupiter has nearly accomplished a revolution, and in truth Indian revenue reforms seem to get on with something of the speed that we might expect if our year was the length of that of Jupiter. Strange that so evident an abuse, one which need not have taken any great length of time to remedy, subsists in all its force throughout the length and breadth of India to this very day, if we make a few exceptions in the North West Provinces, and some districts in our own, and even in these the remedy is not complete. If in the want of a proper Revenue Survey, the Company could not proceed at once to a permanent settlement, why could they not have given the ryots a lease of at least 20 or 30 years. It could not have made things worse than they now are, and it might at least have inspired the cultivators with the idea that there was something they could call their own. Even now before the new survey is completed such a plan should be adopted, and every nerve strained to complete a survey which shall be worthy of becoming the basis of a perpetual settlement, and relieving the Indian farmers from their present bondage, and perpetual uncertainty as to what the demands of Government really are.

In the same letter from which we made an extract in our last, written while Sir T. Munro was employed in the revenue department, he thus describes the system that was then pursued :—

" We see every day Collectors, who always lived above their salaries, amassing great fortunes in a very few years. The operation by which this is accomplished is very simple. When rents are paid in money, by giving Government a rent roll below the real one, and when in kind by diminishing the produce of the land in the sales. It is vain to say that Collectors being men of education and character, will not descend to such practices; the fact is against this conclusion. It is the same thing whether it is

done by themselves or those under them. It may be said that their gains arise from the successful trade of their agents; but when these agents are invested with all their authority, and can by pushing the payment of the rents and other contrivances, get the whole produce of the land into their hands at their own price, it is easy to see how dear such a trade costs both government and the people. The immediate deduction though considerable is not all the loss the revenue sustains—the obstruction of improvement ought also to be reckoned."

It is to be hoped the character given above of the Company's Civil Service is no longer applicable in any part of India. Government became convinced that they could not expect any body of men to starve in the midst of riches, and that the only way to secure general fidelity of administration, was to make it possible for a gentleman while pursuing an upright and honourable course to place himself above penury. A few upright and conscientious men there will always be, whom no temptation can seduce, but it is wrong in a government, which benefits by the services of such men, not to bestow upon them a due reward for their labour. The government that underpays its servants commits towards them an act of injustice, and having first robbed them of their due with what consistency can it turn round and punish them for robbing it.

But why after the experiment of being just to their European servants has succeeded so well,—after thus raising up so high minded and honourable a body of men as the present Civilians with a very few exceptions are, should something of the same kind not be attempted in reference to the subordinate native agents. It is a well known fact, that few native officials can maintain the position they are expected to do in society upon the salaries they receive, and thus the Collectors and their assistants are turned into a band of Cerberuses to watch their native agents. Sir Thomas Munro himself, carrying out the vicious system he condemned, employed two men in a district to do the same work, made the accounts be kept by a Hindoo in his native Tamil or Canarese, and by a Mahomedan in his Hindostanee. These two agents were pitted one against the other to keep each other in check. With a man of his shrewdness and business habits such a system might work well enough, but bating the expense, what was to hinder the two agents to sink their mutual differences, and to unite with one another for their mutual benefit, especially when the Collector was a man of an indolent disposition or who had his hands full? This " set a thief to catch a thief " system, must if successful, tend to demoralize a country by setting one half of the respectable natives at enmity with the other half.

But it may be said the Company cannot afford to pay their native servants better. Well they can afford to allow them to help themselves, and must afford to do so till a permanent settlement like what we have been advocating be introduced. Bribery and extortion will then be-

come impossible, but till then they will never cease. Then the Government will be able to afford to give their servants what they at present get, without its being given them. A smaller number will be requisite, and there will be no tare and tret in the transit of the collections from the ryot to the government.

EVANGELICAL REUNIONS.—Many of our readers are probably aware that soon after the idea of the Great Exhibition was tending to become a practical reality, and prove a reunion of the civilized world, it was suggested that during the course of it there should be attempted a kind of Evangelical Alliance meeting on a grand scale—a congress of Christians from all parts of the globe. The idea of a religious gathering of this nature was, at all events, grand and comprehensive; but some, perhaps, not inimical to Christian union, were disposed to ask what good end could be served by an assembly of the kind. The thing has now at all events taken place; what has been the result?

We have seldom been more interested by any intelligence than by that which fills the closely printed columns of the *Christian Times* of August 23rd, 30th, and September 5th, in which we have an account of the proceedings, and the reports and speeches apparently given almost entire, of the Fifth Annual Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. It commenced its sittings on the 20th of August last, and the meetings connected with it amounted in all to thirteen, exclusive of two great public assemblies. The special point of attraction in these meetings was, as we have hinted above, the presence of Christians from many different parts of the world. We find one or two British names in the list of the speakers that rather take us by surprise,—in particular Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham—a man well known to theological students—who, in his earnest desire for Christian unity, some time ago sought an interview with the Pope of Rome, with the hope that even the self-styled infallible church might give way on certain points so as to render union among all the Christians of the West, a possible thing. Dr. Townsend has found that Rome cannot change, without incurring a death-wound on her own pretensions; and he now seeks his darling object through the Evangelical Alliance, and considering the strong views which his writings exhibit as to the necessarily Episcopal order of the church, his connecting himself with the Alliance, is a most striking evidence of the growing conviction of the absolute necessity for union among Christians, now rising up even in quarters in which we should least have expected a high price to be paid for it. But more interesting still was the presence of such American Christians as Professor Robinson, the well known critic and traveller. Dr. Alexander, Dr. Baird and others. Frenchmen appeared in considerable force, particularly several of the honoured name of Monod,—Fisch of Lyons, &c. German Switzerland sent its representative; French Switzerland sent several: Holland sent two admirable men, Capadose and Dacosta; many came from Germany, and among these the well-known Krumpholtz and Tarnow; Belgium, deep as is its Popish darkness, had eight representatives; and Sweden might be said to appear in the person of the pious Nielson. We may note that a letter was read from the Archbishop of Sweden expressing his cordial sympathy with the objects of the Alliance, and his regret, in consequence of age

and infirmity, at not being able to be present. We regret this as well as the Archbishop; the enlightened views expressed at the meetings on the subject of toleration might through him have helped to remove from the statute-book of Sweden, the enactment which we deplore to see disgracing a Protestant country, viz. that no dissent is permitted from the Established Lutheran Church. We have omitted several in this brief list of countries and churches which had delegates at the Alliance, and one of these omissions we must still supply. Italy appeared at these meetings in the person of a rather notable personage, Signor Saffi,—one of the triumvirate of the Roman Republic, during its late brief but glorious existence, (we trust the last epithet will be allowed us, since every new fact that is brought to light serves only to raise Mazzini and his able coadjutors higher in our esteem) and we might mention Dr. Achilli, although we have no special love for the man; but more important still was the presence of the Reverend the Moderator of the Church of the Waldenses, which has been so long a faithful witness for Christ in the valleys of Piedmont, and which is now girding up its loins for the work of energetically proclaiming the Gospel over Northern Italy.

I was a singular but a pleasing thing to hear at these meetings the English tongue alternating with French, Italian and German, although doubtless the fervent utterances of the foreign Christians must have been divested of much of their charm, when rendered through the order phraseology of interpreters.

But we are only giving, after the fashion of the Epic poets a catalogue of the names and the nations that mingled together in what was for the time the world's metropolis. Our readers may still ask, what was done, and what practical end was served. We shall now confine ourselves to one thing. We find, embodied in the various speeches and reports, a mass of the most valuable information, which we have ever seen collected together on subjects of vital interest to Christians of all lands,—an approach indeed to those statistical returns on which any thing like enlarged and comprehensive effort of an evangelistic character will require to be based. We find for example the following topics discussed in a tone worthy of their vast magnitude: The religious state and prospects of Italy; Sabbath desecration; Aggressions of Popery in Britain; Popery in France; Popery in Switzerland; Popery in Germany; Popery in Belgium: Infidelity in Great Britain; Infidelity in France; Infidelity in French Switzerland: Religious Liberty in Popish countries, Sweden, and Germany: the condition of the Jews; the religious statistics of America. The paper on Infidelity in Great Britain by Professor Martin, and that on Popery in Great Britain by Principal Cunningham, are masterly documents; and we have never seen the religious condition of America so admirably sketched as in the paper by Dr. Baird. For clear, condensed, and authoritative information, papers of this kind far exceed in value the somewhat loose harangues (truly excellent many of them, in their way) of the well known May meetings. The only thing we can deem a mistake in regard to these meetings, is that the spread of the Gospel in Heathen lands did not occupy the place in the discussions to which it is pre-eminently entitled. The day is coming, we trust, when Christians of every land will feel it a delightful

privilege to confer and labour together on this great topic. The subject was not ignored, however, by any means; and perhaps it was not more regularly discussed, just because all felt that its overpowering magnitude would throw every thing else into the shade, if any thing like justice were done to it. Systematized action on the part of Reformed Christendom on behalf of Heathen nations is a consummation to which we are tending; may God hasten the fulfilment of the hopes we are permitted to form! In the meantime such reunions as that of which we speak, clearly lead onwards to this great "Alliance."

We should like to return to this subject unless (what is not very likely) matters of still greater moment should claim precedence.

NOTICE.—"*A Popular Life of George Fox, the First of the Quakers; compiled from his Journal, and other authentic sources; and interspersed with Remarks upon the imperfect Reformation of the Anglican Church, and the consequent spread of Dissent.* By Josiah Marsh. London: Gilpin, 1851."

If Religion may be defined, generally, as the Love of God and of our neighbour,—George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was a truly religious man. If Heresy may be defined, as the choosing or picking out some one religious truth, separating it from amongst the other truths with which it stands connected in the Scriptures, and thereby raising it to undue prominence, and so far injuring the "proportion of faith,"—then George Fox can hardly escape the imputation of Heresy.

A shepherd boy, with little knowledge and no learning, of an errant and imaginative genius, he was noted from a child for his serious thoughtful manners, and his strict integrity; and the frequent use of the word "Verily" in his dealings, caused those who knew him to say, "If George says 'verily' there is no moving him." When about the age of twenty, being one night engaged in prayer and meditation, it seemed to him that his supplications were answered by these words—"Thou seest how young people go together into vanity, and old people into the earth; therefore thou must forsake all, both young and old, and be as a stranger to them." This he considered as a divine injunction; and forthwith, left his native place (Drayton in Leicestershire), and went out, A. D. 1643, "not knowing whither he went."

Adopting a leathern dress for its simplicity and durability, spending his time in fasting and meditation, making the hollow of a tree his place of prayer and study, wandering through various counties, marking the wickedness and ignorance of the people in a day of much religious profession,—"it was opened to his understanding, that all outward professions, observances, knowledge, and notions, were insufficient to make a true believer." Shunning all intercourse, and changing his abode as soon as he became an object of attention to any, he could not long escape notice, nor observe silence. In his various perambulations, he fell in with "notionists" of all sects, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Independents, and he felt that "the Lord had a controversy" will all, and he believed that he himself was specially raised up to maintain it.

We believe that, according to Providence, this remarkable man had, (like Wesley in the following century, with whom in many points he was as one), a Mission [to our

land. His work was two-fold:—to lay the axe to the root of the great idol "RELIGIOUS CONFORMITY," and to call all men of all denominations to "REPENTANCE."

(1.) His was the first voice lifted up in behalf of religious toleration. Churchmen, in their blind zeal for conformity, shewed themselves as impatient of contradiction as the Papists, and goaded the Puritans into madness. During the Commonwealth, the Presbyterian and Independent ministers, who succeeded in the pulpits, were equally intolerant of all other tenets than their own. On the re-establishment of the Crown and of the Episcopal Hierarchy, the latter, smarting from the sense of recent indignities, and unsubdued by recent sufferings, proceeded, by a system of retaliation, to gratify their vengeance by the total overthrow of the sectarians.

Should the ever-changing course of events raise up, at some future period, a persecuting party against the Establishment, she must recollect, that it would only be a measure of the same oppression which she has more than once dealt out to others. George Fox, in the 17th century, standing aloof from all parties, and denouncing the rancorous spirit of all, was hated and persecuted of all.—

(2.) In the midst of high profession, there was in that disordered time, little practical godliness. We speak of course, *generally*: there were noble exceptions in all parties. George Fox had his spirit stirred within him by the prevalent vices of the land. "By swearing, and lying, and committing adultery, they broke out, and blood touched blood." He testified, alike to Churchman and Dissenter, the emptiness of mere profession, unaccompanied by grace. "I saw," he says, "they could not know the spiritual meaning of Moses, the Prophets, and John's words, unless they had the spirit and light of Jesus; nor could they know the words of Christ and the Apostles without his spirit to guide them."—Our readers will mark these words; they were the sum and substance of this good man's preaching. In themselves, they express a most important truth. Yet (alas for human frailty!) not only were they grossly misrepresented by his enemies; they were, moreover, as grossly misunderstood by many of his followers. Indeed, he himself does not appear to be always consistent with himself upon this point. The modern *Socializing* Quaker may point to some passages in the writings of his Founder, in which the "inward light," or grace, is confounded with natural conscience; and to others in which it is made to *supersede*, rather than to interpret, the written word. Fox's "ascertaining of the light within," is not very different from Wesley's "assurance":—both these teachers inculcated the doctrine of "sinless perfection": both argued against the ill-understood doctrine of Personal Election.

The honest enthusiasm and unbending uprightness of George Fox, were acknowledged and appreciated in a measure, by two such different men as Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. With the former he had several interviews, the last of which is thus recorded. Cromwell was at Hampton Court; G. Fox says, "I met him riding in the Park, and before I came to him, as he rode at the head of his life guard, I saw and felt a waft [opposition] of Death go forth against him; and when I came to him, he looked like a dead man. After I had laid the sufferings of Friends before him, and had warned him, according as I was moved to speak to him, he bid me come to his house.

So I returned to Kingston, and the next day went up to Hampton Court, to speak further with him. But when I came, he was sick, and one Harvey, who waited on him, told me the doctors were not willing I should speak to him. So I passed away, and never saw him more." (*Popular Life*, p. 169.)

We have spoken of the "*modern Socinianizing Quaker*," without any intention of applying the epithet to all the existing followers of Fox and Pen and Barclay. Many of the excellent of the earth, men and women of real evangelical piety, have been seen in our day in the garb of *Friends*. We need only mention the names of GURNEY and FRY. We believe that the Executive Council of the Evangelical Alliance has under consideration a proposition for so far re-modelling the Ninth Article of the basis of that society as may be necessary for the admission of those Quakers who, like Gurney and others, are prepared to give their unqualified assent to the preceding doctrinal articles. To all such, we are ready to offer both the hand and heart of a *Friend*; for to all such, Christ says, "Ye are *my friends*."

THE last Overland brings the remarkable intelligence that the Pope of Rome, has added two more saints to the Romish calendar. Father Claver, called the apostle of the Moors, and father Juan de Britto, who died in Japan, have just been canonized by Pius the Ninth, and are now prepared to be the patron saints of all that choose to seek their patronage. A day or two ago, and it would have been a flagrant crime to address prayers to them; but now it is an act of piety. Until within a day or two, their beatified spirits were wandering unoccupied in heaven; but now they find themselves on mediatorial thrones, and prayers ascending unto them in Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Irish, Arabic, Indian, Chinese and forty other languages, from a thousand different parts of the earth. Where, we ask, can such enormity of superstition as is involved in this transaction at the Vatican, find its parallel? In what age has it been surpassed? And how questionable a thing is the *march of mind* of which, we hear so much, and the spirit of the age before which, it is thought, all relics of the dark ages must speedily disappear, seeing they avail not to exorcise the foul spirit of Popery. Many acknowledged leaders in this march of mind, even, are careful to speak with respect of a system whose head presumes to place thrones in heaven, and on those thrones whom he will.

How can any one fail to see the applicability to the Pope of Rome of what Paul says concerning the Man of Sin, namely, that he should exalt himself above all that is called God? For the Pope does something more than make himself equal with God. He makes himself equal with God, when he assumes to himself infallibility, and other divine attributes and prerogatives; but when he goes so far as to grant divine prerogatives to others, he makes himself greater than God. God demands exclusive worship for himself; but the Pope makes a partition of that worship between God and those whom he canonizes; and God's part is smallest. Again, when a sovereign has made laws, no one can remove the obligation to obey those laws, but either he himself or one greater than himself. Now it is evident that when the Pope dispenses men from obedience to any law of God, he makes himself greater than God. Every one of the innumerable acts of Indul-

gence granted by Popes, bears on the face of it the enormous assumption that God may command and the Pope may abrogate. That God will never abrogate his own commands, he has himself positively declared; heaven and earth shall sooner pass away; he than that assumes to do this, assumes to be greater than God.

But what the march of mind is not doing, the Spirit of God shall accomplish. The Lord shall yet consume this Wicked One, with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy him with the brightness of his coming.

FORBEARANCE and concession have so uniformly failed to attain the ends of order, in times of excitement and public disturbance, that however sincerely we may approve the humanity which dictates their exercise, we cannot but reprobate their manifestation in the circumstances supposed.

Since the date of our last issue, the columns of our daily contemporaries have been filled with the detail of outrages, committed with impunity by a few of the lower order of the Mahomedans of our town upon the persons and property of the Parsee community.

We must deprecate the opinion that the present disgraceful scenes have any real connection whatever with the religious feelings of our Mussalmen townsmen—or that the present excitement is an expression of the fanatical attachment of the Moslem to his prophet and his creed. We must not confound the furious zeal which led the Saracen host through multiplied armies from Medina to the Corea on the one hand, and to Carthage and Granada on the other, with the mischievous spirit that now animates the mob which rules our streets. To do so were to place side by side the fierce hero of the Caliph's host, his big heart swelling with the impulses that his creed brought him in its native freshness and conviction,—with the idle, unwashed, low scoundrel of our streets,—lazily bawling, *deen! deen!* and ready to perpetrate any cowardly outrage where numbers and the absence of the police enable him to do so with impunity, and where plunder is to be had to remunerate his *desperate courage*.

The fierce genius of fanaticism has long since owned the presence of the peaceful goddess which rules the society where the Christian, the Mahomedan, the Parsee and the Pagan, have learned to live bearing and forbearing one another.

We regard it as an insult to that highly respectable portion of our community formed by the Mahomedans to describe these pitiful outrages as the expressions of their deep religious attachment to the creed of their fathers—foolishly supposed to be ridiculed or insulted.

When the disturbances first arose, all respectable men, whether Mahomedans or Parsees, agreed in attributing them to a few low blackguards, (dregs which must settle in every large community) and our Magistrates certainly deserves the censure due to their continuance.

If the good feeling hitherto existing between the Parsees and the Mahomedans is allowed to be finally compromised by these disgraceful riots, the Magistrates will certainly have incurred most serious blame, for having failed to identify themselves, from the first, with the injured party, and to vindicate the insulted law of the land by a timely and severe example.

We repeat our conviction, that lenity from the first was ill judged, and is now big with very serious consequences. The true account of these miserable disputes will by and by be thus related. "The fact is the affair commenced in a bazaar riot, but was treated with so much consideration and caution by the magistrates, that it assumed all the dignity of a serious religious quarrel between the two communities."

We hear that the *Pacha*, with her fifteen lakhs of treasure, is not to be allowed to sleep peacefully in the bosom of the deep, if the resources of genius shall enable Mr. Porter to find her locality and determine her position. It was, perhaps, hardly to be expected that any single firm, how much soever interested, should incur all the expense of a preliminary search, and we regard it as an indication of considerable energy of character that Mr. Porter should have adopted the idea of a company for that purpose, which we believe he is now very successfully striving to carry out. So far as we have seen, Mr. Porter's views are eminently free from extravagance, and such as we should have expected from a man thoroughly practical, and well acquainted with all the difficulties of the enterprise. The exact spot in which the vessel was run down cannot of course be indicated, but from the width of the sea, (only 25 miles) the possession of late bearings, and the account of dead reckonings on board both ships, we should conceive that the locality may be conjectured with some high degree of probability. The search successful—the vessel found—can she be raised? This will depend upon the nature of the bottom, and the position in which she is submerged, and a careful survey will of course be necessary that useless expense may not be incurred in hopeless attempts to raise her. This is what, we believe, Mr. Porter proposes in his efforts to raise a company, in which we heartily wish him success.

It will certainly not be creditable to British enterprise if no effort is made to redeem this immense loss, and we cannot but think that had the *Pacha* been sunk within 30 miles of a settlement of Brother Jonathan's, he would, at least, have known all about her long ere now.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.—We are happy to see that at the Annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, it was agreed to refer to the Committee to devise some scheme by which those unable or unwilling to pay the large annual subscription of the Resident members, Rs. 100, should be admitted on easy terms to the treasures of literature contained in the Library. If this good result spring from the late discussions they will not have been altogether in vain.

In the Library room of the society several beautiful fac-similes in Paris plaster of the rock inscriptions at Salsette may be seen, executed by Mr. Wilson. It is to be hoped he will be encouraged to proceed till he have taken all the most legible of them, and thus enable the learned to ascertain who were the executors of the remarkable excavations in that island.

POONA COLLEGE.—In the remarks we made, when publishing the names of the successful candidates for the Dukshina Prize Essays, we inadvertently connected them

too intimately with the Institution, at which many of them indeed were educated, but at which others were not, and thus have run the risk of conveying to some the erroneous impression, that the Dukshina Prizes were confined to Students of the College, and not open to all natives, who chose to compete for them, wherever educated.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

SIR,—I beg to forward a few lines, regarding the vast changes that are taking place in India on account of the coming of the Missionaries to this country. These gentlemen, pitying the condition of our people, leave their native land and come all the way hither to teach them. They come as it were, with a torch of knowledge in their hands to dispel the darkness of ignorance. They come here and show good examples of perseverance and firmness in the cause of improvement. It appears that the natives have now begun to follow those examples, as we plainly see by the opening of Schools for educating the females in Poona. The following account of the establishment of these schools, will show how far the exertions and examples of the Missionaries have contributed thereto.

In 1848 Suddasheo Bullal Gounday got an appointment in the Judge's office at Ahmednuggur, and when he first went there he took his friend Jotee Govind Poolay with him. While there they one day went to see the girl schools of which Miss Farrar was the conductor, who kindly showed them the schools and expressed great sorrow for the neglect of female education in this country. Seeing her exertions, they were much impressed by the foreigner's perseverance in improving their country and their countrymen's entire negligence of it, and were filled with such emulation, that they determined to commence with female education at once. But as they had no proper means to carry this on, they thought of instructing their wives and fitting them to carry on the duties of a school. Consequently on the return of Jotee Govind Poolay to Poona, he communicated his thoughts on the subject, to his friend Sukharam Yeshwant Paraspay who, on this, commenced to teach Sawitree bace the wife of Jotee Govind Poolay. Jotee Govind Poolay then opened a school for the girls of Mahars and Mangs. While this was going on, Suddasheo Bullal Gounday assisted the school by sending the requisite books from Ahmednuggur at his own expense. Five or six months after this, the goddess of misfortune began to frown upon these good intentions. Influenced by the foolish prejudices of the people, Jotee Govind Poolay's father went so far as to drive his son out of his house. On this account every thing fell into disorder, and the school was closed. However Sawitree bace continued her studies, but not so very regularly as before. Some time after this, Suddasheo Bullal Gounday came to Poona on sick leave, and when he saw that every thing was in disorder, and that the studies of Jotee Govind Poolay's wife did not go on properly, he took her with him to Ahmednuggur to teach her. Afterwards, when the rains were about to set in she came back to Poona, when Kesheo Sheoram Bhowalkur took upon himself the trouble of teaching her. Meanwhile two other friends of female education, were found ready to assist Jotee Govind Poolay and Kesheo Sheoram Bhowalkur. They then opened a school, in which Jotee Govind Poolay took great pains in teaching the girls and in making proper arrangements of the school. When this school appeared to go on properly they opened another, and, I am glad to say, that those schools are now getting on exceedingly well. It was next proposed to form a class of young women, to be prepared for becoming teachers in schools. When Suddasheo Bullal Gounday came to Poona, he saw the great want of such women and spared no exertions until he had gathered a class which he taught as long as he remained here, although he was unwell. Kesheo Sheoram Bhowalkur being engaged in preparing his school for the annual examination. In this way the class was formed. Now Kesheo Sheoram Bhowalkur, I hear labors very hard in preparing those women for the intended purpose.

From the above it is clear enough how much the changes in Poona owe their origin to the exertions of the Missionaries. I therefore anxiously hope that all benevolent people, and especially the natives will properly think on this and follow the examples of these persevering men, in becoming forward in the cause of improvement.

I beg to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Poona, 22d Nov. 1851.

LOVER OF TRUTH.

NEWS FROM AUSTRIA RECEIVED BY LAST MAIL.

The Political state of Austria is still anything but settled. An immense number of decrees appear almost every day, often only in order to be cancelled the next or at least greatly to be modified. There are rumours of changes in the ministry, in the Council of the State, and even the creation of a Senate for the Empire is spoken of. Every day gives birth to similar reports, which are replaced by others on the morrow, whilst most likely none are confirmed by the events. Meanwhile it is a gloomy fact that the finances are rather in a sad condition. Government is not aback in decreeing impost upon impost in announcing in vain state loans at the most favourable rates, (for instance the last one of Eighty-five millions of which till now scarcely fifty millions have been taken up, the first purchasers selling already out at 90 per cent, whilst they paid in 95 per cent. The foreign countries seem not to place much confidence in the Austrian State, although the Emperor has taken the reins of Government again into his own hands, at least they have not taken any share in the abovementioned loan. How much commerce suffers thereby is not difficult to imagine. With the uncertainty of the rates of Exchange all speculation is prevented. When the loan was open Government offered to take silver at 17 per cent. premium and gradually lowered their rate.

Thus leading to believe that the rates of exchange would have also to follow, but the fact that the actual premium on silver is yet 22 per cent is a glaring contradiction, and none know whether we have seen the highest already. Besides this the want of money and employment is daily felt more and more, and taking every thing together the dissatisfaction of the people in all the provinces is manifest. Neither Italy, to which the Emperor paid recently a visit, nor Hungary, for whose Civil and Military Governor an Imperial Prince has been nominated (and which is called in the *esp. decree kingdom and not crownland*) are completely and definitely tranquilized. Taking into account the extreme excitement in the neighbouring Italian States, the labouring pains of France, the jealousies between Austria and Prussia, the broilments of the German States amongst each other, finally, the awkward position of Austria, vis-à-vis of Turkey on account of Kossuth's liberation, it can easily be conceived that the ministerial Portfolios in this country are no sinecures, and that if government wishes to keep itself afloat it is next to impossible to reduce such an enormous military body (say 600,000 men, exclusive of the Maine, 16th Regt. of Gens de Armes, Police force, spies, and an innumerable host of Employees) although by their maintenance the income is exceeded immensely by the outlay, and thus the cure of the financial cancer rendered more hopeless. From this it is most difficult to deduce what the position between Government and People will be by and bye. An act of mercy promulgated by the Emperor granting freedom to all such whose punishment for Political Crimes does not exceed imprisonment for one year will meet with little thanks or approbation.

Bombay, 21st Nov. 1851.

SELECTIONS.

We understand that three of the Senior Catechists of the Free Church Mission will be licensed this evening at the Free Kirk, by appointment of the Free Church Presbytery of Calcutta. They have passed a most creditable examination in Theology and Church History, the Greek and Hebrew languages, as well as in science and general literature; and have delivered a series of discourses before the Presbytery with high approbation. Few young men, probably, from the Scotch universities, are better educated or better qualified for the ministry. This is a great forward step in the progress on Missions; and we trust that many will attend who take an interest in the cause. The service will commence at seven o'clock.—HURKARU, Nov. 12.

REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE COMMISSIONER.

In these concluding remarks on the Report, we propose to consider, first, the proposal of the Commissioners on the subject of Newspaper postage, and then the question of District Dawks. The reader need not be informed that the recommendation of the Commissioners regarding the former has given universal dissatisfaction. The number of paragraphs devoted to the consideration of Letter postage is 106, while the question of the newspapers is despatched in 13; if we had not, therefore, satisfactory evidence that it had engaged the earnest and anxious attention of the Commissioners, we should have been constrained to attribute a brevity which appears almost contemptuous, to a feeling of utter indifference on the subject. It was the universal wish of the community that the newspapers should also be permitted to share in this great measure of reform, and that the charge for postage should be reduced to one anna, or 1½ penny on each cover. Unfortunately, however, it appears that those who are interested in the public journals are the only parties who will derive no benefit from it. The Commissioners advise that the present rates, that is 2 annas, or 3 pence, on papers sent to a distance of 400 miles, and 3 pence, or 4½ pence for papers sent beyond that distance, should be perpetuated. The general chagrin created by this unexpected decision has found vent in censuring the motives of the Commissioners, who are accused of being actuated by a spirit of retaliatory hostility to the Press, which has on too many occasions manifested an unfounded dislike to the gentleman who drew up the Report. We entirely and cheerfully acquit him or his brother Commissioners of any such littleness. We believe their judgment has been formed on the most conscientious—though they may appear to us to be too narrow—views of their duty. Much of the odium which they have incurred, might have been avoided if they had adopted a more discreet and more qualified form of expression. They made a calculation of the expense now incurred in the conveyance of newspapers, and proceeded at once to pronounce a summary judgment against any reduction whatever. At the same time, they closed the door of hope against any future concession by asserting that any increase in the number of newspapers sent by post, would not, as in the case of letters, augment the nett receipts of the office, and thus furnish an argument for a future relaxation of the charge, but that multiplication of covers would bring with it a corresponding increase of expense. As the public has no means of testing the validity of these statements, they are not received with the confidence which may be due to them. The language of the Commissioners in reference to a point on which they knew they were running counter to public feeling, appears to us to be injudiciously dogmatic. By the queries circulated to the proprietors of newspapers, they unquestionably led us to suppose that they contemplated a reduction of the charge to one anna; they knew that this was the general wish and expectation. When they found, therefore, according to their calculations, that this modification of the present charge would entail a considerable reduction of the revenues of the department, we think they would have acted wisely in manifesting such respect for the feeling of the community as simply to have stated in their report the financial result of a one anna, and a two anna stamp, leaving it in the hands of Government to meet the wishes of the public by recommending such a reduction, or not. Instead of which, they observed in the most decided and peremptory manner, "we cannot advise Government to make any present reduction in the rates of newspaper postage." Lest this opinion should be overlooked, they repeat it in the next paragraph, "we feel compelled to refrain from any change in the existing system beyond"—what we shall presently notice. They have, we fear, unnecessarily placed themselves in a false position; by connecting the concession of cheap postage on newspapers—which, they know, we shall most assuredly strive for till we obtain,—with a direct disregard of one of the strongest and most earnest opinions they have expressed in the report. It is to be regretted, moreover, that they should have said, "We are not insensible of the great advantage which the country derives from the free circulation of newspapers, and conceive it to be the duty, no less than the interest of the Government to encourage it by every proper means consistent with considerations of finance." But what are the means by which Government can encourage newspapers, except by facilitating their circulation? Did the Commissioners contemplate the abolition of the system of secrecy, and the granting of free access to the archives of Government to the conductors of the press? It appears inconsistent to talk of the duty of the state to encourage public journals, and in the same breath to propose the continuation of a measure which inflicts the greatest possible discouragement on them.

The Commissioner state that "they feel compelled to refrain from advising any change in the existing system beyond that of subjecting imported newspapers, to the same rates as those published in India." Imported newspapers now pay at the rate of three annas for six tolas; those published in India three annas for three tolas and a half. The effect of this rule will be to double the cost of English newspapers; for example, to make the annual charge for postage on a copy of the daily Times, to every individual living 400 miles from Bombay, or Madras or Calcutta, 176 Rs. or 17l. 12s. and to those living within that distance about 117 Rs. or 11l. 14s. sterling, while the paper itself costs, only 6l. 10s. a year. The consequence of such a change must be to prohibit the Times and all other Daily English papers, throughout India, except to the inhabitants of the Presidency towns

and the Editors of newspapers. What will the Times say to this? Is it fair and equitable to the European community in India, to throw such obstacles in the way of their access to the great organs of public opinion at home? Is it judicious, not only to raise a phalanx of opposition in the Press in this country, by refusing all concession to the local journals, but also to rouse the opposition of the newspapers at home, by endeavoring to curtail their influence on society in India.

The Commissioners have thought it necessary to consider newspaper postage, as a simple question of finance; they refuse "to propose any sacrifice of revenue." This appears to us to be a very contracted view of a great public question, totally at variance with the principle adopted by more civilized Governments, as well as with the feelings of the age, and even with the professions of the Commissioners regarding the "great advantage which the country derives from the free circulation of newspapers." If there be any such advantage, it is the duty of Government to promote it by the only means in its power, — an appropriation of the resources at its disposal. If it is to be regarded as a mere matter of finance, papers ought to be charged at the same rate as letters, but this is not the principle on which this Government has acted; the conveyance of a letter of the same weight as a newspaper from Calcutta to Delhi, would be charged 3 Rs., a newspaper is charged 3 annas. As Government professes to derive no revenue from the Post Office, there can be no reason for this discrepancy, except that Government has considered that other elements than those of finance enter into the settlement of this newspaper question. On the same ground on which a newspaper under the present system goes for one-sixteenth the postage of a letter of corresponding weight, ought a newspaper to be conveyed, for a sum not exceeding one anna, under the system the Commissioners propose of reducing the postage of a letter of 3½ to 7 annas. In this liberal age, a paper with the current news of the day is considered one of the essential ingredients of civilized existence, and as the business of Government is to promote the interests of civilization and improvement, with the funds placed at its command, it is bound to provide from those funds, the means of facilitating the circulation of newspapers, just in the same manner as it provides for education, or for any other national interest. The lakh and a half of Rupees, which the Commissioners calculate would be the sacrifice of revenue, could not be better laid out than in encouraging "the free circulation of newspapers;" for there can be no question that the reduction of the postage would vastly increase their circulation. The great improvement which is so visible in the European functionaries of Government in India, as compared with those of the last century, and the elevation of views and principles which they now exhibit, is unquestionably to be attributed to the more enlarged diffusion of newspapers, through which the forces of an enlightened public opinion is brought to bear on them. Nothing will improve the administrative value of the public servants of Government so effectually as a free intercourse with the mind of England, and this can be secured only through the medium of the Press. Yet the plan of the Commissioners, would cut off nine tenths of the European community in India from the enjoyment of the great English papers which influence the world, and at the same time prevent the more free and extended circulation of the local journals.

At the very time that our own Commissioners were employed in drawing up their Report, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was engaged in preparing a Report "relative to the transmission of Newspapers and other publications by Post," and they have not hesitated to recommend the substitution of a penny postage on all papers, transmitted by the Post, for the penny Stamp now charged on all printed newspapers, though it will involve the certain and irrecoverable loss of Twenty-two lakhs of Rupees a year. In this country, the Commissioners have determined to perpetuate the postage of four pence halfpenny on every cover carried more than 400 miles, to avoid the loss, or the risk, of one Lakh and a half of Rupees, or one-fifteenth of the sum. Are we then to conclude that the difference between the exorbitant liberal views of the Post Office Commissioners in India, and the Select Committee of Post Office Enquiry in England, is as one to fifteen?

It has been said that the difference between a postage of one anna, and a total relinquishment of all charge for postage is little, or nothing. Yet the entire charge for postage on newspapers brought to India has been relinquished, and that by the Parliament of Great Britain, and the Ministers of the Crown. When the home Government was making its contract with the P. and O. Company for the conveyance of the Mails to India and the Eastward, and that a charge of Eighteen lakhs of Rupees a year, — a sum greater than the whole cost of the Indian Post Office establishment — it was especially provided that all newspapers should be conveyed free. The daily Times is thus conveyed from London to Calcutta, without any charge at all; but if the but if the recommendation in the present Report is sanctioned, it is to cost 17l. 12s. a year for its transmission from Calcutta to Benares. Such is the wide difference in the views of Parliament and the Ministry at home, and the Post Office Commissioners in India, on the subject of newspaper postage.

At the same time that the Commissioners set their faces so decidedly against any relaxation of the heavy postage charge on Indian newspapers, because it involved the sum of One lakh and a half Rupees a year, they proposed, to continue the conveyance of all the Government despatches, and all documents connected with private appeal cases, free of all charge, to the extent of Twenty

lakhs of Rupees a year. It might appear presumptuous for an editor to affirm that it is as important to the interests of the community to facilitate the conveyance of "these folios of four pages," as the conveyance of cart loads of dull and useless folios of public documents; but, this we will venture to affirm, that if the Government is to derive a benefit of twenty lakhs of Rupees a year from the Post Office revenue which is created by the correspondence of the public, surely it is but fair and reasonable, and just and equitable, that the public itself should obtain the benefit of cheap newspapers to the extent of one-fifteenth of that sum, from the same fund. If the Government were to pay the Post Office department for the conveyance of its letters and despatches, there would be ample resources for conveying newspapers at an anna a cover. But, because Government is determined to make that department transmit all its own papers, however heavy, "free, gratis, for nothing," the public must forsooth pay an exorbitant price for the conveyance of their newspapers. Supposing the whole expense of transmitting newspapers at one anna to be borne by the Treasury, still the account would only stand thus:—

Gain to Government from the conveyance of its	Rs.
Letters, and despatches without any charge say, ...	20,00,000
Less—the cost of conveying newspapers at one anna	
the cover, ...	1,50,000

Clear gain to Government, 18,50,000

Won't that satisfy even the Financial Secretary?

It is to be hoped that Lord Dalhousie will take a liberal view of this question, and appreciate the importance of facilitating the circulation of newspapers by recommending an anna postage on each cover to our Honourable Masters. We have every confidence in the report which has obtained circulation, that although the Commissioners did not feel at liberty to propose this improvement themselves, they will be highly gratified to find that his Lordship is disposed to meet the wishes of the public. Some have even gone so far as to assert, that the Commissioners designedly avoided the recommendation of any concession to press, because they were anxious that the grace of this measure should be attached to the head of the Government. Should our expectations in this respect, however, be delayed, and the newspaper community be the only party not embraced in the present measures of reform, we must not give up the question in despair, but redouble our efforts for the attainment of this object, in the perfect certainty of eventual success.

DISTRICT DAWKS. One of the most important and beneficial arrangements proposed by the Commissioners, is that which refers to the reform and extension of the system of District dawks, because without it all their other reforms would be incomplete. The Post Office at present conveys the Mails only to certain offices on the main lines of communication, and there are no means of subsequently distributing the letters through the interior of the district. When a person is sent with a letter to some town eight or ten miles off the line, he generally demands one or two annas extra, before he will part with it. The great body of the people are thus deprived of all benefit from the postal establishment, and the mere cheapening of the postage of letters without creating the means of transmitting them to the interior, will not extend the advantage of this reform to them. Without such a system of internal postage, the expectation of an increase of the revenues of the department from an increase of correspondence will be seriously impeded. For the last fifty-nine years, the Zemindars have been compelled by law to provide the means of conveying the despatches of the Police from each Thannah to the Magistrate's station, and vice versa. The Magistrates in the North West Provinces, — and more specially Mr. Montgomery in the district of Cawnpore, — have labored to improve these Zemindary Posts, by placing them under official control, and allowing the people generally to avail themselves of them on the payment of half an anna for each cover. Their efforts have been so successful, and the advantage has been so eagerly embraced by the Natives, that the number of letters thus sent by them has increased in five years from 9,000 to 16,000. This success has encouraged the Post Office Commissioners to propose the universal extension of the system, and they have drafted an Act for the purpose, which, when passed, will diffuse the blessing of cheap postage throughout the country, and bring every village and town of note within the circle of postal communications. It would be difficult to conceive of any measure which is likely to be more extensively beneficial to the whole community.

It is said, however, that an objection has been raised to the passing of any such Act on the ground that it would be an infringement of the Perpetual Settlement, because the draft Act proposes, "that the Collector of any district, on receiving from the Magistrate a Schedule, shewing the amount annually required for maintaining the district dawk, shall assess the same once for all on the lands, paying revenue to Government ratably according to their jumma." But this objection appears to rise to rest on grounds that are altogether untenable. The Perpetual Settlement was, it is true, combined with an engagement, that the jumma, or public revenue, assessed on the lands, should continue fixed for ever, and that no alteration should be made in the assessment; but the proposed dawk cess is no part of the public assessment. It is simply a modification and improvement of the mode of providing for an expense which the Landholders were bound to defray at the time when they received the assurance of a fixed assessment. On the same day on which the permanent settlement was secured to them by law, that is, on the 1st of May, 1793, another Act was passed to confirm an arrangement

made with them nearly five months before, for the maintenance of an efficient Police. By that Act, the proprietor, or head person of a village was made responsible for conveying the police despatches; and all proprietors and farmers of land were required to pay the strictest obedience to these orders for conveying the letters of the Darogahs. The duty of transmitting the Police packets was imposed on them at the same time with the perpetual settlement, of which it was part and parcel, and it is equally as obligatory on them to provide the means of conveying these documents through their estates, as it is on Government to refrain from encroaching their revenue. As this duty was executed in an inefficient manner, the Zemindars were required in 1817 "to appoint the requisite number of peons or pykes for the performance of it," and they were made liable to a fine of 100 Rs. for neglect of these orders. The Act drawn up by the Commissioners merely proposes that the sum which they have all along paid the peons, shall be paid to the Collector, in order that the peons may be brought under the direct control of the Magistrate, and the work may be efficiently performed. It imposes no new liability on the Zemindars, and no new tax on their lands, and it is therefore difficult to suppose that it can be regarded as an infringement of the permanent settlement, or a violation of public faith. Nor must it be forgotten that this alteration in the mode of paying the runners is generally agreeable, and in no small degree, to the Zemindars themselves. The inevitable consequence of the present scheme of postal reform, will be to render the Zemindary dawk an object of paramount importance: speed and regularity will not only be expected, but enforced: the old dodge of appointing an old woman to carry the wallet, will no longer pass; the Zemindar must appoint efficient men, and work the establishment with vigor and punctuality, or come under a forfeit of 100 Rs. for every instance of neglect; his labors and his responsibilities will thus be abundantly increased, and he will most gladly compound for them both by a payment which will scarcely exceed one-sixteenth per cent. of his jumma.

In this review of the Report we have dwelt almost exclusively on those portions of it which appeared to be susceptible of advantageous modifications, and it may possibly be inferred from this circumstance that we could see nothing but defects in it. We are anxious to prevent so unpleasant and unfounded a suspicion. We consider the Report one of the greatest monuments of industry, zeal, and ability to be found among the records of Government. The labor which has been employed in collecting, and arranging the multifarious details connected with this subject, and in drawing up a condensed report, in which it is presented to view in all its bearings, has seldom if ever been exceeded by any former commission. The view adopted by the Commissioners are generally, enlightened and liberal. The reform which they recommend and for which they have paved the way, is one of the largest and most important ever proposed to the Government of India, and the benefit which it will confer on a hundred millions of people, in the gift of cheap postage, and unexampled facilities for epistolary intercourse, is such as it would be difficult to over-estimate. The great defect of the Report appears to us to consist in the absence of that bold and decisive character which the magnitude of the subject seemed to require. Hence the Commissioners have hesitated to recommend the abolition of bearing letters, or a reduction of Newspaper postage, or the continuance of European superintendence in the Post Offices in the interior. Great allowance must be made for the peculiarities of the situation. As the servants of Government, they were not in a position to exhibit the same spirit of independence in dealing with this public question as a Committee of the House of Commons, the representatives of the people. They were haunted by the spectre of a large deficit which the Treasury annually conjures up, while the Parliamentary Committee, sitting at the same time, and for the same object, had before them the agreeable prospect of a surplus revenue in the ensuing year— which, however, the hero of Alival has already extinguished. Our Commissioners, moreover, were evidently afraid of asking too much, lest the Indian Authorities in London might be disposed to refuse any thing and every thing. Lord Dalhousie, from the eminence of his position, will be enabled to take up this magnificent scheme of reform where they have left it unfinished, and to propose the adoption of those bolder measures which appear indispensable to the completion of it.—Friend of India, Nov. 6.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, — NOVEMBER 21.

— Mr. A. N. Shaw, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, has been permitted to resign the Honorable Company's Civil Service, from the 3rd proximo, on which date he will return to Europe for good.

— The P. and O. Company have for some time past suffered from a series of accidents to their Steamers. The *Hindustan*, with the Calcutta Overland outward mail of the 5th instant took the ground at Mud Point while proceeding down the river, but was fortunately got off without damage, though she is said to have been for some time in rather a perilous position. It is supposed that she had struck upon a new sand bank which was formed where two wrecked vessels had sunk. By a singular coincidence the Pilot was reading the official letter which announced to him the reported formation of the new shoal, when the vessel grounded on it! We are happy to learn that the *Hindustan* has sustained no injury whatever from the exploration.

— We see it stated that a subscription is being opened in Bombay for the purpose of in the first place ascertaining whether it be possible to raise the

Pasha steamer or recover the treasure sunk with her, and next of attempting the operation should it promise favourably. The plan to be tried is that proposed by Mr. Porter, to which we alluded some weeks ago. The experiment seems well deserving of a trial, and we wish Mr. Porter every success in his endeavours.

— The Government Gazette of yesterday announces that the "Willoughby Prize" of Rs. 300 is to be awarded to the writer of the best report of Medical and Surgical Practice, he being a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, in the first week of April 1833—thus allowing nearly eighteen months for its preparation. The Report is to be drawn up exclusively from cases of Medical and Surgical diseases treated by the author subsequent to the date of his graduation. It should be in every respect practical. The statement of the phenomenon of the cases of disease treated of in the Report must be clear and succinct, must embrace a concise inquiry into the causes and the best means of prevention, and offer an explanation of the indications observed in the treatment, the means by which it was attempted to fulfil these, and the success with which they were attended.

— The *Calcutta Citizen* of the 11th instant notices a dreadful accident which occurred on the day previous at the Masjid erected by Prince Gholam Mahomed at the corner of the Durumtollah street. The Prince has been in the habit for many years past, of making a distribution at the masjid of warm clothing to the poor at the commencement of each cold season. This year owing to the death of the Prince's mother, the accustomed dole has been delayed beyond the usual period. On the day of the accident a report got abroad that the alms were to be distributed, and an immense crowd of beggars collected at the Masjid, and pressing upon one of the gates rushed in as a tumultuous mass. The consequence was that many were borne down and trodden under foot. Nine persons were killed outright, and many were carried off to the hospital with serious injuries.

SATURDAY, — NOVEMBER 22.

— The *Bombay Times* of to-day announces the death of Lieutenant J. W. Bernard, Indian Navy, in the Persian Gulf, from Cholera:—the disease had been very fatal amongst the crew of the *Clicé*. The deceased was ranked as Midshipman on the 21st April 1841, and Lieutenant on the 13th September 1847. His death gives promotion to Senior Mate and provisional Lieutenant A. A. Cookson.

— It is mentioned by the *Calcutta Citizen* that Colonel Birch is to succeed Colonel Stuart as Military Secretary to the Government of India on the latter officer's return to Europe. Colonel Birch at one time served in the Secretariat as deputy secretary, and on being relieved therefrom was told that he should not be forgotten when his standing in the service would admit of his promotion to the berth now about to be conferred on him.

— The P. and O. Company's Steamer *Singapore* which came into harbour early yesterday morning has brought intelligence from Hongkong to the 30th ultimo and Singapore to the 5th instant. The English settlements in the Eastern Seas were quiet and prosperous, and little news of any kind has been received from them by this opportunity. The Chinese Empire is still much disturbed by civil broils: the risings of the people are frequent, and a general conflict is seemingly at hand.

MONDAY, — NOVEMBER 24.

— We regret to have to notice that further disturbances have occurred amongst the Mahomedans and Parsees in the Native town.—On Saturday and Sunday last serious riots took place, during which a number of persons of both sects were severely injured by missiles thrown at them. The Troops had to be called out to the assistance of the Police, and 100 men of one of the Native Regiments have been stationed in Sir Jamesjee Jeejeebhoy's Meeting House in Bottlewallah Moolah ever since the present disturbances commenced. Matters are again more quiet to-day, but unless a strong force is always at hand it will be found impossible to prevent a repetition of those disturbances, as both parties seem equally ready to revenge themselves on the other. A body of the Poona Irregular Horse has been ordered down immediately from Secor and will be found of great service in preserving order in the town. Mobs always dread coming into collision with a mounted force.

— The *Agra Messenger* of the 15th instant states that the Maharajah Goolab Singh is said to be dying of dropsy.

— There is to be a little practice it seems for a portion of the Gwalior Contingent, as we learn from our *Agra* contemporary that "a force consisting of a detachment of the 2d cavalry under Lieutenant Alexander, together with Warburton's battery, to which will be added two mortars and two large howitzers, and the 6th regiment of Infantry, moves from Gwalior on the 15th instant to attack the Fort of Buragau mentioned in our last issue."

TUESDAY, — NOVEMBER 25.

— The Honorable Company's Steam Frigate *Zenobia*, Commander Ball, I. N. with the London Mail of the 24th October arrived this morning at one o'clock, and was followed at 10 o'clock A. M. by the P. and O. Company's Steamer *Achilles*, J. W. Purchase, Commander, bringing the passengers and parcels. The *Zenobia* left Aden on the 15th instant at one A. M. and the *Achilles* at 6.35 A. M. The former vessel has therefore beaten the latter in the passage down by five hours. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay (Dr. John Harding) landed from the *Achilles* this forenoon under the salute due to his rank.

—We take the following heads of intelligence received by this opportunity from the *Atlas for India* of the 24th ult. —The three most noticeable events of the past fortnight are the arrival of Kossuth, the progress of the Queen through Lancashire, and the closing of the Great Exhibition. The long-banked expectations of the Hungarian "sympathisers" at Southampton were at length realised by the arrival of Kossuth. The illustrious exile came a passenger in the *Madrid*, which anchored in the Itchin yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Madame Kossuth and three children, and was received with prodigious enthusiasm. —The Queen's progress through Lancashire has called out all the energies of that great county. Journeying, like our old monarchs, from one noble residence to another, the Queen, unlike her predecessors, passes her days amidst the greatness of trade and the magnificence of a commercial population. In old times it would have been Croxeth Park and Worsley Hall, that would have furnished triumphal arches to the Queen, dazzled her with *fetes* and exhibited their wealth and power in an immense retinue. Now the Queen goes to these mansions of the great—to dinner. Her pageantry is in the good town of Liverpool; her diversion, traversing in the *Fairy* that superb arm of the sea, whose docks and shipping present the most perfect spectacle of commercial greatness yet known to the world. The Thames is a political as well as a commercial river; in the Mersey, nothing is seen but the people and its successes. The calm grandeur of the bearing both of chief and people are as superior to the foppery of Queen Elizabeth's reception as is the port of Liverpool to Kenilworth Castle. —The sentence of dissolution passed in the first days of its existence upon the Great Exhibition has been inexorably fulfilled. The Crystal Palace was closed on the 11th to the general, and on the 15th inst. to the select public. At the hour we write the stupendous collection it has so long contained is rapidly being resolved into its elements. —The political crisis in France is ripening into a large crop of Ministries and manifestos. Every day turns out two or three new combinations for suggested Cabinets all about equally apocryphal. M. Billaur tried hard to form an Administration, and was more than once called back to the Elysée to renew his task, even after he had given it up in despair. Ultimately, however, the impossibility of success was recognised, and M. Billaur left Paris. The great difficulty lies in the point of which Louis Napoleon makes a *sine qua non*, that his Ministers shall co-operate with the efforts to secure his own re-election, and at the same time carry through the Assembly the repeal of the Electoral Law of May 51. Either of these measures it would be easy to find plenty of Ministers willing to undertake; but not both. To repeal the law of May, and thus restore universal suffrage, is a move to which all the Republican party look forward with impatience, and their leaders would willingly take charge of it. But the renewed lease of the Presidency to Louis Napoleon smacks of legitimacy and "order," and is therefore highly distasteful to the democrats, while the *bourgeoisie* and middle classes, who might, perhaps, support it, are terrified at the bare idea of universal suffrage and a renewed appeal to the masses. In this deadlock the only thing which seems pretty well decided is that the new Cabinet, whatever it may be, is to be composed principally of members not in the Assembly. —A Mrs. Dexter has been lecturing in Glasgow to immense audiences on the Bloomer costume. It does not seem likely to come into favour with the northern ladies. They say that, although the men appear in petticoats north of the Tweed, that is no reason why the fair should adopt "continuations." The steam-ship *Europe*, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool, on Saturday night, the 11th instant, bringing letters and despatches from New York to the 30th ult. inclusive, and, by telegraphic despatch, commercial intelligence from thence, via Halifax, to the evening of the 2nd inst. The commercial advices are important, but the only political item of any consequence is the announcement, by magnetic telegraph, of the resignation of part of the Canadian Cabinet. The Inspector-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, have resigned their offices and seats in the Cabinet. It had not transpired whether their resignations were accepted. The whole Cabinet was expected to resign. The American vessel sent in search of Sir John Franklin had returned—one, the brig *Advance*, Captain Haven, having reached New York on Tuesday, the 30th ult., and the other, the rescue, being hourly expected. They had seen nothing of the Franklin expedition. The men were all in good health, and no life had been lost. Owing to the continued exports of gold to Europe, a complete panic had occurred at New York; but, on the sailing of the *Europe*, business was better, and the extreme pressure for money which existed on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September, had in some degree abated. The arrival of a large sum of exchange bills on England, from the South, drawn against cotton shipments, was regarded as a sort of commencement of a preventive to further shipments of specie to Europe, and a precursor of a reduction in English exchange.—It is generally supposed in military circles that the brevet to take place early in November will be a rather limited one, and that it will include the Lieutenant-Generals down to Lord Charles Manners, the Major-Generals down to Lord E. Fitzclarence or to the Duke of Cambridge; the Colonels down to Colonel Chamberlayne, the Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors down to those of 1841, and the Captains down to those of 1840. We have already stated that a brevet will take place on the 9th of next month.—We subjoin, from the *United Service Gazette* a list of the Staff and regimental appointments which will fall vacant in the probable hypothesis that the promotions to the rank of Lieutenant-general will include Major-General the Duke of Cambridge, and that the

promotions to the rank of Major-General will include Colonel Bourvis of the Blues. The Staff appointments of major-general to be vacated are:—The western, south-western, and northern districts in England; the Dublin and Cork districts; the command of the troops in New South Wales and Ceylon; one Major-General's command at Bombay; and the appointment of inspector-general of cavalry. Total 9. The Staff and regimental appointments of full colonels to be vacated are,—the Commandants of Chelsea Hospital; the Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland; the Assistant Quartermaster Generalship, Manchester; the Deputy Quartermaster Generalship, Ceylon; the Assistant Adjutant Generalship, Cork; the Inspecting Field Officers of the Recruiting districts of London, Liverpool Newry, and Bristol. The appointments of aide-de-camp to the Queen, will be vacated by the promotions of Colonels Parke, Wetherell, Owen, Sir J. Schoedde, Clarke, Kennedy, H. G. Broke, Oldfield, Dymole, Sir C. Campbell, Crogie, and Morris. The Lieutenant-Colonels of the Blues, 3rd Light Dragoons, Coldstream, and Scots Fusilier Guards, 3rd, 54th, 1st Battalions 60th, 62nd, 65th, and 98th Regiments of Infantry, Cape Mounted Rifles, and the Regimental majority of the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, will also be vacant.

—The Calcutta Government Gazette contains the following items:—Lieutenant J. C. Amerson, engineers in charge inundation canals, has leave to Bombay and Mahabuleswar for a year. Lieutenant J. J. Bekford, adjutant 2nd Punjab Infantry, is about to return home on medical furlough. Captain J. Travers, Bhopal contingent, is about to proceed on sick leave to sea. Major H. P. Burn, 1st N. L., lately Secretary to the Lahore board of administration, has been appointed Town Major of Fort William, in succession to Colonel Warren nominated to the Brigade Staff of the Army. Mr. H. D. Robertson, C. S., has been granted two years' leave to N. S. Wales. The Revd. Messrs. M. J. Jennings, W. Boyle, and H. Smith, has been posted to Delhi, Simla, and Mussoorie, as chaplains. Lieut. J. D. Naunth, Bombay Engineers, has been appointed a second assistant in the Bombay branch of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. Lieutenant R. T. Heysham, 2nd N. L., has resigned the service. Lieutenant W. D. Bishop, 30th N. L., and C. W. Maynard, artillery, have been granted furloughs to Europe, the former on private affairs. Dr. J. Young has obtained leave to Bombay preparatory to applying for medical furlough.

WEDNESDAY, — NOVEMBER 26.

—We regret to see the death of Colonel G. H. Jervis, of the Bombay Engineers, announced in the Home papers. This event occurred at Boulogne-sur-Mer on the 11th October. The deceased officer resigned the appointment of Chief Engineer and quitted Bombay by the Steamer *Feroze* on the 3rd April last.—The late Colonel Jervis entered the Bombay army in 1810, and is various commissions bear date as follow:—2nd lieutenant, 8th June, 1811; 1st lieutenant, 1st July, '17; captain, 1st May, '24; Major, 8th August, '34; lieutenant-colonel commandant, 16th August, '43; colonel, 9th March, '49. His death gives promotion to lieutenant-colonel (1812) C. Waddington, C. B., chief engineer; major (1825) W. H. Goodfellow, superintending engineer northern provinces; captain (1835) H. B. Turner, superintending Engineer in Seinde; lieutenant (1831) and brevet captain (1841) H. J. Margary, executive engineer Nussereabad and Neemuch; and 2nd lieutenant of Gujarat survey; and brings supernumerary T. Gillespie (1845), acting adjutant of the sappers and miners, on the list of 2nd lieutenants.

—The *Bombay Times* states that fever of the most deadly character has shewn itself amongst the villages in part of Khandesh in the neighbourhood of Dhoolia,—paries attacked by it in the morning were frequently dead by the next day.

THURSDAY — NOVEMBER 27.

—We observe that European guards are from to-day to mount at the three gates of the fort till further orders,—the sepoy troops having to furnish strong parties to the native town.

—The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 17th instant mentions that Her Majesty's ship *Fox* and the H. C. steamer *Tenasserim* will take their departure to-morrow morning for Rangoon. We mentioned some days ago that Captain Latter was to proceed with the Comodore as interpreter. Mr. Edwards, the assistant in the Foreign Department, whom we also mentioned the other day is to accompany Captain Latter at this officer's request. The gentlemen will, we believe, embark in the *Tenasserim*. We understand that the Marine Authorities are getting the *Fire Queen* ready with all expedition to keep up the communication between this port and Rangoon until the affair which has rendered it necessary to send an armed force to that place has been finally settled, and due securities provided for the proper treatment of British subjects in Burmese territories.

—The *Bombay Times* says the Police sheets are filled with charges of assault in connection with the recent disturbances in the Native Town. Yesterday a number of Mahomedans and Parsees were brought before the sitting Magistrates charged with assaulting one another, and several of each sect were fined in sums ranging between 50 and 100 Rupees, in default to be imprisoned for various terms with hard labor, the longest period being three months. Several cases have been committed for trial before the Petty Sessions to-day. There has been no popular outbreak since Sunday last, and every thing is quite

for the present. The authorities do not, however, relax in their precautions for preserving the public peace, and Native troops are still quartered in different parts of the town. A large addition has been made to the Police force, and a great many Europeans have been sworn in as "specials," who are to be paid for their services during the time they may be required. It might not be a bad plan to swear in a body of Europeans as special Constables, who should be called on to act whenever a sudden emergency may happen. These should receive no pay, but look to the honor of the thing as their reward for doing a temporary service to the public.

—The Government Gazette of to-day announces the appointment of Mr. Edward Arthur to the office of Coroner of Bombay.

NOTICE.

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS OF ALL NATIONS CONNECTED WITH THE COMMERCE OF SCINDE.

1. It has been represented to the British Government that Trade would be promoted by the establishment of Commercial Fairs in Scinde, where Traders could meet at stated periods in every year, and transact their business with one another without delay or hindrance.
2. Therefore having inquired and consulted the wishes of the principal Traders of Kurrachee, Shikarpore, and Sukkur, and other places, the British Government has given permission to notify the establishment of two Annual Fairs, as follows:—
3. One at Kurrachee, to be held every year from the 1st of December for 60 days. The first Fair at Kurrachee will commence on the 1st December A. D. 1851, corresponding with the 7th Saffar, A. D. 1268, and with the 8th of Narce or Margusheesh, Samvat 1908.
4. The other Fair is to be held at Sukkur, in Upper Scinde, commencing every year on the 1st January, and is intended to last for the space of 45 days. The first Fair at Sukkur will commence on the 1st January A. D. 1852, corresponding with the 24th Rubbee-ul-awul, A. D. 1268, and 8th Pooseed Samvat 1908.
5. This therefore is notified for the information of all Traders in India, the Punjab, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, Bhavnipore, Jeyulmere, Cutah, and all other places trading with Scinde: all who are so minded are invited to attend at the times and places above named, as most convenient to them. If they wish to sell their Goods before or after the Fair, or at any other place, they are free and welcome to do so, and to buy and sell as they think best for their own advantage. Government will in no way interfere with the buying or selling, but will arrange for the preservation of order, and prevention of crime at the places where the Traders meet. Ground will be allotted to Traders as they arrive from other places, for the erection of temporary Shops and Booths. They should apply to the Collector or his Deputies, and those Officers and their subordinates will exert themselves to redress grievances, and remove hindrances to commerce, when brought to their notice, so as to permit Merchants to carry on their trade free and unmolested.

H. B. E. FRERE,
Commissioner in Scinde.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1851.

Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Spencer, in medical charge at Sawant Warree is allowed leave of absence for two months to visit the Presidency on private affairs, under the provisions of the rules regulating leave of Absence to Uncovenanted Servants.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALIN, Chief Secretary.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1851.

Lieutenant Stewart, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to be an Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurrachee.

Captain W. C. Anderson, 1st European Regiment (Fusiliers), to act as Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Malabar Country, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1851.

Mr. H. Liddell to be Acting Collector of Kaira.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1851.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, Acting Collector of Saugapoor, has been permitted to proceed into the Districts of his Collectorate on duty from the 24th instant.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1851.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, Acting Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, received charge of that Department on the 21st instant.

Mr. W. J. Sartoris, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector of Kurrachee, has been allowed leave of absence for one year from the 1st proximo, to visit the Punjab and Simla.

Mr. J. Mitchell is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Malabar Country, from the 1st instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1851.

Surgeon E. T. Downes, Army Master, and Officiating Secretary to the Mint Committee, has been allowed leave of absence, for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOSWAMI, Secy. to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1851.

Second Hospital Assistant A. F. Correa, of the Civil Hospital, Surat, has been allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Goa, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1851.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ananda Chundroba, a Graduate of the Grant Medical College, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Medical Establishment, from the 14th May last.

Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ananda Chundroba has been appointed by the Government of India to the Medical charge at Bhopawur, and of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1851.

Mr. John Brodhurst is confirmed in the appointment of French Translator to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1851.

Mr. Conductor Whittenbury has been allowed leave of absence from the 4th to the 29th proximo, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

Second Grade Apprentice Soobaram Wishwanath, of the Vaccinating Department, S. E. D., Guzerat, has been discharged the Service.

Luxmona Cuddum, Acting First Hospital Assistant in the Civil and Insane Hospital, Dharwar, is confirmed in that rank and appointment.

Elizer Elizer, Acting Second Hospital Assistant, Tanna, is confirmed in that rank, and appointed to the Civil and Insane Hospital, Dharwar.

Probationer Elaphah Lingoo, of the Civil Hospital, Ahmednuggur, to be a Second Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Civil Hospital, Sholapoor.

Probationer Bhowanee Deor Abur, of the First Grenadier Regiment N. I., to be a Second Grade Apprentice, and attached to the Jail Hospital, Shikarpore.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ameram Pondeonoo received charge on the 6th instant of the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination in the Concan.

Merwanjee Dadshoy resumed charge of the duties of Post Master at Poona on the 19th instant.

Mr. R. Parker resumed charge of the duties of Post Master at Taana, on the 21st instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported the following appointment:—

Azum Makhloodass Praunvlubbass to be Acting Moonsiff in the Ahmedabad Zilla.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1851.

Edward Arthur, Esquire, is appointed Coroner of Bombay.

Captain W. F. Leeson, Commandant of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, is appointed, under Act XIV. of 1845, as Assistant Magistrate in the Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach Collectories, with the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Broach, received charge of the Adawlut from Mr. J. Gibbs, on the 27th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Kane, Western Bheel Agent, under date the 24th September last, is cancelled, at his own request.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd November 1851.

The Reverend J. N. Allen to resume his duties as Senior Chaplain of Poona. The Reverend G. L. Allen to officiate at Malcolm Peth and Sattara, for the period of one year.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1851.

The leave of absence granted on the 24th ultimo to the Reverend Dr. Stevenson is cancelled, and Dr. Stevenson is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Malabar Coast, from the 30th of next month to the 29th of January 1852.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUSKATZ, Secretary to Govt.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1851.

No. 616 of 1851.—The permission granted in Government General Order No. 550, of the 23d ultimo, to Captain J. Bedford, of the Invalid Establishment, to reside and draw his Pay at any Station under this Presidency, in the Deccan or Concan, as his health may from time to time require, is cancelled, at that Officer's request.

No. 617 of 1851.—Captain H. Berthon, of the Corps of Engineers, has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to pass the unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe on his private affairs granted to him in General Order No. 622, of the 3d December 1849, in India.

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1851.

No. 618 of 1851.—The following Order is confirmed:—An order by Lieut. Col. H. G. Roberts, dated Sattara, the 8th November 1851, appointing Lieut. Cameron, to act as Adjutant to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieut. Montgomerie, on leave.

No. 619 of 1851.—Gunner Dominique Lavin, of the 3rd Troop Horse Artillery, is allowed to purchase his discharge from the Honorable Company's Service, agreeable to article 29th Section XXI. of Jameson's Code.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1851.

No. 620 of 1851.—Lieut. J. Fairbrother, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1851.

No. 621 of 1851.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. L. Jameson, of the 4th Regiment N. I. (Rifle Corps), Deputy Military Auditor General, by G. O. No. 743, of the 27th December 1849, is cancelled from the 18th instant, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 622 of 1851.—Ensign W. C. L. Ryves, of the 12th Regt. Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical certificate.

No. 623 of 1851.—Briardier A. T. Reid, C. B., commanding at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence from the 5th to the 28th December next, to visit Aurangabad, on private affairs.

No. 624 of 1851.—Captain H. Vincent, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Hyderabad, is granted leave of absence to proceed to the Presidency from the 1st December to 1st January next, on private affairs, Captain Wemyss, Esquire, Engineer at that Station, performing his duties during the former Officer's absence.

No. 625 of 1851.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant H. Holland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Ahmednuggur, in G. O. No. 692, dated the 15th November, is cancelled, at that Officer's request.

No. 626 of 1851.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Troward, of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment from the 1st proximo, at his own request.

No. 627 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon Bain is appointed to the Indian Navy, and Assistant Surgeon Grant Nicholson is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

No. 628 of 1851.—The following appointment is made:—Ensign John Watson, of the 28th Regiment N. I., to be Adjutant to the 1st Battalion, at Taloon, vice Mainwaring, appointed 2nd in Command of that Battalion.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(84.) F. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 15th November 1851.
The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Horse Brigade.—Veterary Surgeon F. McDowall, from 3rd November to 30th Nov., to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 17th November 1851.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
4th Batta. Art.—Lieut. J. R. Hawkins, from 3rd Nov. to 30th Nov., to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.
2nd Regt. F. L. I.—Captain B. G. Jones, from 8th Oct. to 7th Dec., to proceed to Vingolla, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 18th Nov. 1851.

1. The following order is confirmed:—
An order by Captain Macdonald, dated Sholapoor the 8th November 1851, appointing James Tullahat Koon to act as Native Adjutant to the 20th Regt. N. I. during the absence of James Buchanan Chown, on leave.
2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Staff.—Captain A. Crawford Brigade Major Baroda, from 3rd December 1851, to 26th January 1852, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.
21st Regt. European Light Infantry.—Lieut. J. E. Westropp, from 26th Nov. 1851, to 31st January 1852, to proceed to Bombay to undergo an Examination in the Hindoostanee language.
17th Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. G. G. Cumming, from 1st Dec. 1851 to 30th Jan. 1852, to proceed to Bombay to undergo an Examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Head Quarters Mahabaleshwar, 21st November 1851.

1. The following order is confirmed.
An order by Major General S. B. Ananthmurti c. n., dated Poona the 7th November 1851, directing Assist. Apothecary sargan, H. M. 86th Regiment, to accompany and do duty with the invalids of H. M. Service, proceeding to the Presidency, under Assistant Surgeon Todd.
2. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—
Regt. of Artillery.—Major Lieut. F. Lloyd, from 13th Nov. to 31st Oct. 1851, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical Certificate.
1st Bnr. Regt. (Fuzilees).—Lieut. H. E. Pattullo, from 4th Nov. to 4th Oct., to remain in Bombay, on urgent private affairs.
2nd Grs. Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. W. Harding, from 25th Nov. to 10th Jan. 1852, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.
3rd Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. C. Hobson, from 1st Dec. to 20th Jan. 1852, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Hindoostanee language.
9th Regt. N. I.—Capt. W. Purves, from 10th Dec. to 10th Feb. 1852, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.
13th Regt. N. I.—Captain A. Macdonald, from 3rd Dec. to 30th Jan. 1852, to proceed to Bombay, to undergo an examination in the Gujaratee language.
25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. D. Williams, from 5th Nov. to 30th Nov. 1851, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 22nd November 1851.

1. The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made, to complete the Establishment.
Acting Store and Park Sergeants G. Gouff, and W. Anson, to be Store and Park Sergeants.
Acting Store and Park Corporals W. Langran, D. Grogan, A. Uffindell, and L. Wynne, to be Store and Park Corporals.
Acting Laboratory Men F. O. Hanson, J. Montague, W. C. Farleton, P. Pearson, H. D. Pender, and F. Ryan, to be Laboratory Men.
2. Captain G. Clarkson, of the 12th Regiment N. I., having been reported by the Superintendent of Mahabaleshwar fit for duty, is directed to join his Regiment.
3. Compensation Money in lieu of Clothing for the present year, is authorized to be issued to the following Rank, of the undermentioned Regiments.
6th Regt. N. I.—1 European Sergeant Major, 1 European Qr. Mr. Sergeant, 9 Subadars, 11 Havildars, 4 Drum and Fifes and 33 Privates.
15th Regt. N. I.—1 European Sergeant Major, 1 Qr. Mr. Sergeant, 1 Subadar Major, 9 Subadars, 13 Havildars, 1 Color Havildar, 9 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Major, 5 Drummers and Fifers, and 210 Rank and File.
27th Regt. N. I.—1 Qr. Sergeant Major, 10 Subadars, 10 Havildars, 1 Havildar Major, 30 Havildars, 2 Drum and Fife Major, 13 Drummers and Fifers, 33 Nalgues, and 375 Privates.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 19th November 1851.

Quadrant compensation money in lieu of Sashes, is authorized to be issued to the following Ranks of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry.
1 Sergeant Major.
2 Drum and Fife Major.
50 Havildars.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) P. E. WANNERTON, Captain,
Actg. Depy. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 17th Nov. 1851.

Leave of absence.—
75th Highlanders.—Lieutenant Delisser, in extension for one month from 12th Nov. to 11th December 1851, to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, H. M. Forces.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 14th Nov. 1851.

With reference to General Order dated 19th September 1851, the Invalids of the Wing of Her Majesty's 75th Highlanders at Bombay, will be handed over to the Brigade Major Queen's Troop on the receipt of this Order.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 20th Nov. 1851.

The following is confirmed:—
Division order by Major General Commanding Poona Division, dated 7th November 1851, placing Lieutenant Osbert, of H. M. 10th Hussars, in Command, and Assistant Surgeon Todd, H. M. 86th Regt. in medical charge of the Invalids, of H. M. 10th Hussars, and 86th Regt., proceeding to the Presidency, on the 15th November 1851.

Leave of absence.—
64th Regt.—Lieut. Colonel Steppford, c. n., from 10th to 31st December 1851, to Bombay, on private affairs.
10th Hussars.—Captain Harrison, from 1st Dec. 1851 to 31st January 1852, to Bombay, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahabaleshwar, 21st Nov. 1851.

Assistant Surgeon Byers, H. M.'s 83d, will proceed in medical charge of the Invalids of the Earl of Balcanrals on their march to Poona, viz.—10th Hussars, 86th Regiment. On the completion of this duty he will return immediately to the Presidency, reporting his arrival to the Brigade Major Queen's Troop.

Dr Hall, the Deputy Inspector General of H. M.'s Hospitals, having arrived at the Presidency on the 15th instant, by the Owen Glendower, and

having produced his appointment from the Horse Guards, will assume charge of the Department from the date of his arrival, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

Surgeon Thomas will rejoin the 86th, and resume medical charge of the Corps, until further orders.

Deputy Inspector General Dr Hall, will remain at the Presidency for the purpose of presiding at the General Invaliding Committee to assemble at Colaba Hospital on Dec. 1st and subsequent days.

The following Officers will be Members of the Committee. Assistant Surgeon Todd, 86th, and Assistant Surgeon Leitch, 75th.

By Order of His Excellency Lieutenant General,

Sir John Grey, K. C. B.

(Sd.) T. S. CONWAY, Major,

Actg. Depy. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces Bombay.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1851.

No. 145 of 1851.—Mr. Midshipman Edward C. Forbes having been sentenced by a Court Martial to be placed at the bottom of the Official List of the Midshipmen of the Indian Navy, his name is to be placed below that of Mr. Menon, the present Junior Midshipman.

No. 146 of 1851.—The Right Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, with reference to Art. II, Sec. III, of the Naval Instructions, that the rule laid down in that Article be strictly enforced, and to intimate that in future Officers Commanding vessels of the Indian Navy will be allowed to draw only three-fourths of their pay, until such time as they shall produce a Certificate from the Military Board that the Accounts appertaining to the vessels under their charge have been duly rendered.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1851.

No. 147 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz:—

BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Euphrates*, from the 9th of October 1851, until further orders.

Lieutenant R. W. Leeds, proceeding to join the *Indus* Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Berenice*, at the Commander's table, from the 15th of October 1851.

Assistant Surgeon H. Cross, attached to the *Hastings*, to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 30th September 1851.

Commander Drought, from the shore, to the command of the *Elephantina* from the 1st November 1851, vice Lieutenant Foulerton, discharged to the *Hastings*.

By the Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.

Commander C. W. Montgomerie, I. N., arrived at Aden, and assumed charge of the duties of Senior Indian Naval Officer at that Station, from the 12th September 1851, having hoisted his Pendant on board the *Aden* Light Vessel.

By Captain R. Elphinstone, Indian Navy, Commanding the *Indus* Flotilla, Mr. J. W. Barnes, Acting Clerk proceeding on duty to Karachi with the Commander of *Indus* Flotilla, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Nagpur*, at the Acting 2nd Master's table, from the 15th to the 21st of September 1851.

By Commodore J. P. Porter, Indian Navy, Commanding the Indian Naval Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant W. H. M. Davies, of the *Bris Euphrates*, proceeding on Medical Certificate from Bahrain to Bushire, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Chica*, at the Gun-room Mess, from 22nd to 26th July 1851, and to reside at Bushire for the benefit of his health, from the 21st July 1851.

Bombay Castle, 24th November 1851.

No. 148 of 1851.—The undermentioned Document will be forwarded to the Honorable the Court of Directors by the next Overland Mail:—
General Roll of Family Emoluments to Europe, made by the Officers, Engineers, and Seamen of the Indian Navy, for the Quarter ending the 31st October 1851.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1851.

No. 149 of 1851.—Mr. H. M. Lhazard, Midshipman, is allowed to proceed to Madras, on private affairs, with leave of absence for three months.

No. 150 of 1851.—Mr. William Henry Carpenter, Mate, I. N., is allowed a further extension of leave till the 15th proximo, for the recovery of his health.

No. 151 of 1851.—Mr. R. Mignot, Captain's Clerk, is allowed leave to proceed to the Deccan, from the 20th November till the 20th December 1851, on medical certificate.

No. 152 of 1851.—Assistant Surgeon Bain is appointed to the Indian Navy, and Assistant Surgeon Grant Nicholson is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty.

No. 153 of 1851.—Mr. G. N. P. Mason, Mate, returned to his duty on the 18th instant, by the "Earl of Balcanrals," with the permission of the Honble the Court of Directors.

Mr. Henry Leonard Grant Munro, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived by the "Earl of Balcanrals," on the 18 instant.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Colonel, Secretary to Government.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1851.

Mr G. P. Cavenish, Midshipman, arrived on sick certificate by the *Owen Glendower*, was permitted to reside on Shore, for the benefit of his health, from the 12th instant.

Assistant Surgeon Daubeney, of Ajahs, is permitted to reside on Shore for the benefit of his health, from the 20th instant.

The Port Surgeon is directed to afford Medical Aid, to the Officers and Crew of the *Ajaha*, from the 20th instant, until further orders.

Mr. Temple, Midshipman, of the *Mooraster*, is to be discharged to Hastings, for duty, at Butchers Island.

(Signed) J. W. YOUNG, Commander,
Assistant Superintendent I. N.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—At the "Retreat," Bellasis Road, Bynulla, on the night of the 13th November, the wife of Mr. W. Brown, Cathedral Clerk, of a daughter. At the Hope Hill Hotel, on the 21st November, the wife of R. C. Atkinson, Esq., Surgeon 8th King's Regiment, of a daughter. On Monday, the 24th Nov., Mrs. Spring, of a son.

DEATH.—In Camp, near Morndah, on the march from Kalka to Rawul Pindia, on the morning of the 19th Nov., Lieutenant Wm. H. Budd, of H. M. 2nd Regt., sincerely lamented, by his brother officers.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, AGENT AT Bombay for Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. of LONDON, has the pleasure to announce that copies of the following New Books published in London during September and October are in course of transmission to him, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay about the 24th instant.

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